WASHINGTON. WEDNESDAY January 8, 1902.

CROSBY S. NOYES Editor. THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined eir-culation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising

Medium it has no competitor.

tyln order to avoid delays on ac-count of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

No More Tax-Money Needed.

An unfortunate disposition prevails just at present among our legislators and even in some of the local associations of citizens to debate the financial problems now confronting the District in the spirit of a demand for a radical change in the method of raising the revenues, involving a greater mulcting of the property owners in taxation. This tendency, in The Star's opinion, denotes a misconception of the real issues. The demand is not for more local revenue from taxation, but for some emergency method of raising a fund which will provide for the extraordinary projects now pending. The need is not for a larger volume of local income from year to year, save as the values of the District property and the current expenses of the municipal government naturally increase, but for a constant equalization of the taxation burden so that it will fall with even weight upon all the people, according to their ability and duty to pay.

Under the established method of taxation the District for many years raised a larger annual sum than Congress was willing to meet with federal money, dollar for dollar, in the maintenance of the District. The result was the accumulation of a surplus. That surplus has now given place to a deficit in the local treasury, caused by the unjust imposition of street extension charges wholly upon the District, in violation of the organic act.

Had the street extension bills been equally divided according to the principles of equity between the District and the federal government, after the benefits were deducted, and had the heavy charges for the water extensions been paid for, as in the past, continuously from the water revenues instead of from the general fund, there would today be abundant revenues and no need to consider the fiscal methods of the District. save in the natural administration of the tax laws. The issue today is, therefore, not between more revenue and less, but between one and another method of securing an extraordinary fund by the negotiation of some form of loan, to be liquidated in

All suggestions of radical changes in the taxation methods for the purpose of increasing the local tax burden are untimely and unwise. This is not the season to experiment with strange devices for raising local revenues or to impose special taxes. The burden of the taxation necessary to raise the specific annual amount required of the District under the organic act. namely, one-half of the approved estimates, should, of course, be uniformly and equitably applied to all taxpayers. If there are inequalities in applying the land taxes, the law provides a method of adjustment. If any individual or any body of citizens feel that they are being assessed more heavily than is warrantable. In view of the assessments of others in the same category, they have the agency of equalization at hand for their ends. The whole process, indeed, should continue to be one of equalization by lowering excessive assessments. There is no reason for a general demand for higher taxation and no need for taxpayers to wrangle among themselves as to which should bear the additional burden.

A persistent discussion of the District's needs by its own people along the lines of urging increased taxation and suggesting additional methods of taxation cannot fail to work serious harm to the local interests. Presumably no intelligent Washingtonian desires that the District should be so harrassed with all conceivable forms of municipal tax as to wring from it an extorted revenue, far exceeding the amount required under the organic act. Demonstration of the capacity to exact such taxes from a helpless community would perhaps tempt Congress to repeal the organic act and thereby compel the District thenceforth to go it alone in the maintenance of a national capital. Let well enough alone, equalize our tax burdens by means of the processes already provided and solve the loan problem now pressing for solution,

An Urgent Deficiency Appropriation. There should be no question of the inclusion in the urgent deficiency bill of the item of \$41,620 for the maintenance of the Public Library, which the Commissioners. through Secretary Gage, have just forwarded to the House. The money is needed immediately in order to properly equip the library building with books in season for its formal opening to the public late in the spring or early in the summer. If the money is not thus appropriated in the urgent deficiency bill, it cannot be had until the District bill carries it, perhaps under an "immediately available" provision. The District bill, it is certain, will be late of enactment, owing to the difficulties attending its framing. Even if pressed with unusual speed it is not likely to be ready for the President's signature before next spring, which will be too late for even an "immediately available" appropriation to serve the purpose of providing the library with of coal land has changed hands is cheering, books in season for the opening. The purchase and cataloguing of the books will require several months. A library, comparatively speaking without books, will be no credit to the District or to Congress. which accepted the gift of Mr. Carnegie with the condition that the institution should be properly maintained. And a library with its shelves well filled, but with the books unavailable for use by reason of not being catalogued, will reflect upon the tardiness and reluctance of Congress in making the necessary provision for the institution. The simple and, indeed, the only way for the houses now to meet this emergency-which should have been averted by an appropriation last spring-is to put

Oom Paul remains silent. He evidently finds nothing to complain of in the manner in which the young men he left in charge

this item in the deficiency bill and so make

the most of the time yet remaining before

the building is completed.

are conducting themselves. The Panama canal was a monumental example of the way in which too many

cooks can spoll the broth.

Andrew Jackson.

This is Jackson's Day. It deserves to be remembered, as it will be in many parts of the country. Old Hickory was a mighty man in his day and way. A most positive force, he drew men to him, or repelled them, that there was no nonsense about him. He took life seriously. He was always tremendously in earnest, whether fighting batties, racing horses, administering affairs as President of the United States, or smoking a cob pipe. He loved, or hated, with all his soul. His success was extraordinary, and none of it at this day looks like luck. Without anything resembling scholarship, without anything resembling eloquence, with but a smattering of the law and no official and personal purity, and a generally the speakers,

knowledge of the art of war but what he had picked up in the rough school of experience, he vanquished scholars like Adams, orators like Clay, lawyers like Webster, and at New Orleans one of England's crack soldiers. If he were living now it would be said of him, in the language of the street, that you couldn't lose him.

Although truly a national hero-all Americans today are proud of him-General Jackson for political purposes is appropriated by the democratic party, and by both factions of that party. The Cleveland wing as stoutly as the Bryan wing conjures with his name and fame. Each is as well convinced as the other that it is guiding by his precepts and example. Jacksonian democracy is thus made to father a good many irreconcilable things. Sound money and free silver; protection and free trade; the policy of a vigorous assertion of the national authority and the policy of state ights; the policy of holding on to the Philippines and the policy of scuttle, are alike considered Jacksonian and championed on that score. It is a matter of opinion, and fortunately for the gayety of the nation and the circulation of the newspapers it will never be settled. While the orators retain their voices and the press its types

the centroversy will go on. There are those, too, who in moments of depression and impatience are wont to sigh for "another Jackson." They are probably mistaken in their desires. Every man in his own order and to his own day. In the great economy men are not born out of their time. There is no reason to believe that General Jackson would fill the bill of this day as he did that of his own day. He was the product of that day, and were he to reappear and become the product of this day, he would not be Jackson. And maybe the very men who are now sighing for such a hero would then be complaining of a

Capitalizing Canal Differences. On the face of the canal commission's re port, with the purchase price of the Panama properties placed at \$40,000,000, the two projects of Panama and Nicaragua practically stand financially side by side, with a shade of difference favoring Panama. This is apart from any consideration of the cost of securing concessions from the governments involved, a subject requir ing particular attention from many points of view, and, in recognition of the peculiar status of the Panama Company's grant, not to be regarded as presumably favorable in the end to Panama. An attempt is being made, evidently in behalf of the Panama interests, to raise the question of relative cost in favor of Panama, by capitalizing the annual difference of \$1,300,000 between the cost of maintenance of the two didn't know," said Farmer Corntossel. canals when completed. One calculation of this sort adds \$32,500,000 to the cost of commission's estimate of the cost of buying and completing the Panama works.

Both the greater cost of construction and the larger charge for maintenance involved in the Nicaragua route result from its greater length. The canal commission specifically considered this factor in its sur vey of the two lines, and pointed out with unmistakable emphasis that despite the longer route of the Nicaragua project its advantage to commerce is obvious in the saving of time on the majority of ocean voyages between Atlantic and Pacific ports. Now on the "capitalization" basis, it is eminently fair to the Nicaragua canal that steamer costs effected by the saving of from one to two days on each trip by way of the canal if the Nicaragua route is chosen. In view of the enormous tonnage certain to pass through the isthmian canal, whatever the route, this item is of lopping off two days of the trip from New Orleans to San Francisco would include economy in the coal bill, the wages of crew and the insurance, while increasing the marketability of the freight, not to mention the increase in the value of the vessel by permitting a greater number of aggregate trips during the term of her serviceability. To capitalize these factors requires the computations of an expert in navigation statistics. It is easy to believe, however, in the absence of a definite estimate, that the net saving effected by the Nicaragua canal in the transisthmian traffic would stand for a far greater sum than the comparatively paltry \$1,300,000 a year which that canal will cost in maintenance over the Panama canal.

The United States alone will profit by the saving of \$1,300,000 in the maintenance bill, if Panama be chosen, while all ship owners, and especially those of the United States, including the government, will profit by the saving in trip-cost effected by the Nicaragua route. If the canal is to be built as a money-making enterprise by this government the balance of this advantage may possibly be figured out in favor of Panama. If, on the other hand, it is to be built as an aid to commerce and as a military agency of the United States, the advantage is unmistakably on the side of the Nicaragua

The "capitalization" theory of comparison will easily work both ways.

The scientist who is credited with announcing that he is on the track of a discovery which will prolong life indefinitely probably never said anything of the kind. The popular tendency to exaggerate in such matters often results in much unmerited

Every now and then some statesman threatens a libel suit against a political enemy. But as a rule time is found too valuable to permit its receiving assiduous

The announcement that an immense area in that it indicates that the high price of fuel is not indicative of a scarcity.

Senator Tillman should observe that the man with the hoe is no longer exciting general interest. The fact may be a warning to the man with the pitchfork.

Minister Wu has not ventured any suggestion which might soothe this country's feelings in connection with the smuggling of Chinamen from Canada

If there is anything that Iowa desires in a political way it should not hesitate to ask for it. This is Iowa's year.

A seat on the New York stock exchange is worth \$80,000. And the lambs wonder where their money goes.

President Castro regrets to observe that the Monroe doctrine was not constructed for his personal benefit.

Patronage and Municipal Reform. A faction of the Citizens' Union of New York is diligently seeking to make trouble for the new fusion administration of the city government by charging that the mayor has not given that organization its proper share of the patronage. This is an unfortunate development at the outset of the reform era. It puts the honest-government movement upon a very low plane, and strongly. It was said of him, and truly, is to be deprecated by every sincere friend of municipal regeneration. The appointments to office should always follow the lines of the greatest service to the city. The men who worked for fusion in New York are entitled to no reward. They performed, it is to be assumed, a public duty when they spoke and voted against Tammany. Their reward, if any there be, is

fairs of the metropolis. Office holding should be regarded by the upright, progressive citizen as a duty, not an opportunity. Unfortunately, an office-holding class is generated in every large city, in consequence of the certainty of emolument, the comparative ease of the service and the assurance of tenure for at least a period of years. Yet to the man of average capacity acceptance of a public office means a sacrifice of time and means. The success of the fusion government in New York will not depend upon the exactness with which the offices are distributed among the component parts of the vote cast for Mayor Low. It ests upon higher considerations, upon more substantial elements. It might well have been expected that the men composing the Citizens' Union would be the very last to raise the question of patronage, so suggestive of the "practical politics" of bossism and machine government.

It will not be long before Senator Depew will have to turn from his idville existence and prepare to meet the interviewers who will go out in tugs in New York harbor.

If Minnesota proposes not only to regulate railway combines, but to see to it that Congressmen earn their salaries, it will be a busy state for some time to come.

It is quite possible that the members of Congress will be able to get up enough controversies among themselves without going outside for material.

One of the penalties of literary fame is that it leaves a man at the mercy of his

Royalty enjoys many privileges. But it not immune from the attentions of the

China is still looking for a man to fill Li Hung Chang's position in public affairs.

SHOOTING STARS.

A Query. "I am afraid that puglist is out of busiess for good and all "What's the matter with him; writer's ramp or laryngitis?"

Always Busy. The congress man confronts a task That's like an endless chain, When here, he has to go to work On getting back again.

Gently Expressed. "I reckon Josh'll tell them folks he went to town to work for a lot of things they

"Yes," said his wife: "that's one trouble with Josh. He's allus tellin' folks somethe Nicaragua canal, bringing its total to thing they don't know. An' when you come \$222,364,062, which is \$38,130,704 above the to find out, you're kind o' glad you didn't know 'em any sooner, 'cause they mostly

> "I am afraid the nobility is not commanding the respect it used to get," said one Chinese personage.

"No," answered the other. "Since the troops got through with the Forbidden City the only people who seem to be considered are the contractors and builders."

Philosophic.

"You seem very cheerful in the face of defeat," said one citizen of a South American republic.

"Oh, yes," replied the other. "The governing power is sure to be deposed sooner or later, and my turn is sure to come. So I am enjoying myself on the theory that anticipation is better than realization."

Sunshine in January. Let's all reform. Let's all reform There comes a zephyr soft and warn To soothe the January day, There shines a mild and genial ray Which makes us hope that this old earth, Which showed of cheer so great a dearth. Has found a philanthropic mood And now is trying to be good. No doubt 'twill now and then relapse To ruthless ways and sad mishaps, But 'twill recover and at last be all you wish ere May is past. So let us help the task along And join the effort to be strong And conquer strife and still the storm.

The Carnegie Institution.

Let's all reform. Let's all reform.

From the Cleveland Leader. It is good news that Andrew Carnegie has turned his offer of \$10,000 in bonds of the United States Steel corporation into money or other property of a kind which the government can accept with propriety. Smithsonian Institution has been a great source of good to the American re public and to the world, and as Mr. Car-negie's gift is far greater than that of James Smithson was its usefulness may be expected to prove of corresponding scope and value. The Carnegie institution will not be a second Smithsonian, but in its own field it will add much to the intellectual life and resources of the American people. It will increase the dignity and widen the in-terests of the capital, and its effect upon the government must be good.

Room for Improvement. From the Galveston News.

Texas is the largest state in the Union. There is plenty of room for improvement.

Lamb Shearing From the St. Louis Star.

The value of seats in each and every exchange in New York has been heavily advanced within the last few days. Only andustry on Wall street has been profitable

A Sign of Americanization.

From the Boston Journal. Who says that Cuba isn't being Americanized? At a base ball game the other day in Santiago, before 5,000 spectators, the Cuban nine beat the Yankee team by 14

Secret in Name Only. From the Omaha Bee.

The agitation has been renewed for the abolition of secret sessions of the United States Senate. When did the Senate hold a secret session that stayed secret?

Too Much Law Making. From the Savannah News.

The cost of the last session of the Georgia legislature, according to the official fig-ures, was \$70,644.30. That is approximately what would be saved to the state once in each two years by having biennial sessions. Is it not worth saving?

One Result of Prosperity. From the Boston Journal.

We venture the guess that the bulk of the \$22,000,000 1901 product of the Kim-berley diamond mines was imported—with and without duty—into the United States.

Want \$40,000,000 for that ditch, do you, gentlemen? Well, how would it strike you to split the difference between that and 80

Whispers. From the Baltimore Herald.

It is said that the whispering gallery at the Capitol in Washington has been abol-ished; but the whisperings in the secret sessions of the Senate will continue to be heard from Maine to California.

Chicago Style. From the Chicago Record-Herald. The best-dressed woman of England is in Chicago getting ideas that will enable her to retain her prestige at home.

From the Toledo Times. to come in the form of reduced taxes.

The trouble with most of the reciprocity greater public honesty, a higher plane of talk so far is in the mental reservations of

Smoot, Coffer & McCalley,

\$1216 FSt. 'Phone 725

Some Specials in Fine Table Linens and Towels.

-Quality predominates in this stock of fine Table Linens.

-We show the latest importations from John S. Brown & Sons, Belfast, Ireland, comprising the choicest patterns in superior quality Damask.

-As an introduction to the stock we present these specials, each of which is especially worthy.

Table Damask.

Splendid Quality Bleached Table Cloths, 66x68 inches; choice patterns. Special for.

John S. Brown & Sons' Fine Bleached Damask Napkins, 5-8 size. Special, \$2.50

Superior Quality Bleached Damask Napkins, 3-4 size.

Fine Towels.

Special in Huck Towels, size 36x 20 in., each.... 12 LC.

Real Russian Crash Tea Tow-eling. Ispecial, per yard.

Smoot, Coffer & McCalley 1216 F Street.

Dry Roasted Coffee, 38c. 1b

EEVES' "Dry Roasted"
Coffee is a superior
blend of Java and Mocha-unsurpassed in & strength and delicious arema. Selected in the raw bean and roasted daily on the premises. 38c. lb.; 3 lbs. for \$1.10.

FLOUR is the finest that's milled. \$5.25 bbl.; \$1.40 \(\frac{1}{4}\)-bbl. sack. REEVES', 1209 F. Four Depts., Groceries, Caudies, Bakery Goods, Lunch.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

MRS. S. A. WATSON, Temperance Lecturer. "Pre-eminently the best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

-for a Swell Business Suit to

order. Faultlessly tailored in the inimitable "Cranston style."

Cranston & Son. Tallors, 910 F Street. ja8-240

Chafing Dish

HERRY

35c. and 5oc. bot. A very superior quality of Sherry for sea-soning purposes at producers' prices-35c. and

. 50c bottle-delivered free. TO=KALON Wine Co., 614 14th st. 'Phone 908

Clearance Sale of FURS At Reduced Prices.

Every piece is perfect in quality and style and just as advertised. We need not assure you of that.

\$10.00 Genuine Marten Scarfs. \$6.50 \$15.00 Genuine Marten Scarfs. 10.00 \$18.50 Genuine Marten Scarfs. 12.50 \$15.00 Genuine Marten Muffs, large. 10.00 \$12.00 and \$15.00 Mink Scarfs. 8.50 \$12.50 Mink Scarfs. 12.50 \$15.00 Feather Boas. 8.50 \$15.00 Feather Boas. 8.50 One \$25.00 Black Lyax Scarf. 15.00 One \$27.50 Beaver Storm Collar. 10.50 \$2.50 Children's Fur Sets. 1.00 \$4.75 Misses; Sets. 2.75 44.75 Misses, Sets. 2.75 45.00 Nearseal Jackets, finest quality 35.00 Goods bought before this sale are not ex-changed at these prices. Furs altered and

Wolf Fur Co., 913 GN. W

MARTIN WOLF, Mgr. jas,w.f,m

or a pint of Erup Min-Spring Water where abides than a gallon

The Palais Royal

Remnants.

Underwear.

Cotton and Cambric Garments, worth up to 75c in the lot, at 33c for choice. At 67c are elegant Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises. See contents of tables on first floor in room adjoining elevator.

18c 75c

Choice of "broken lots" from regular stock and samples from Messrs. Lord & Taylor. Great tables full of these rarely good bargains. See adjoining tables for warm underwear at proportionately little prices.

20 per cent Discount.

Short and long Cloth Coats and all Furs at 20 per cent discount. Desirable-because this season's styles and marked at less than prevailing prices. Note that the 20 per cent discount means one-fifth off marked prices.

WAISTS. 68c New Style Flannelette 39c \$1 All-wool Flannel Waists; 79c \$2.68 to \$3.25 French Flannel \$1.98 and Albatross Waists....... \$5 to \$8 Taffeta Silk Waists; \$2.98

WRAPPERS. \$1 Flannelette Wrappers for 69C \$1.50 Wrappers, in French \$1.24 \$5 Ripple Eiderdown Bath \$3.69

\$10 French Flannel and Silk \$7.98 Kimonas, latest styles, for.... \$7.98

Children's Goods Greatly Reduced.

All-wool Flannel Dresses, 2 to 6 years, reduced to 56c from \$1.... Infants' Silk Caps, mostly small sizes, reduced to 19c from \$1....All-wool Ripple Eiderdown Kimonas, 4 to 14 years, reduced to \$1.19 from \$2.00....Bath Robes, 2 to 12 years, reduced to \$1.79 from \$3. Third floor.

Dress Goods.

Remnants, but tomorrow's early visitors will find plenty of good lengths.

Trimmings. First see the Lace Remnants on table near G street

door.
 50c yard Mohairs
 12½c

 12½c to 15c Linings
 7c

 75c Satin Foulard Silks
 59c

 59c Foulards, 1902 styles
 45c

 Corners of Velyet each
 10c

 10c Wash Laces, per yard
 4c

 \$3.98 All-over Embroideries, for
 \$1.50

 29c Persian Band Trimmings
 19c

 50c Persian Band Trimmings
 33c

NOTIONS.

NOTIONS. Alcohol Lamps, 1c. Featherstitch Braids, 1c. Thimbles, 1c. Shoe Laces, 1c pair. Tape Measures, 1c. Darning Cotton, etc., 1c for choice.

9c Yard for Best Ribbons.

Choice of Satin Taffeta, plain Taffeta and fancy. None but superior all-silk ribbons. Widths up to 4 inches. Values up to 35c. Choice for only 9c yard. See tableful near elevator. Call early tomorrow-and find good lengths and best colors.

Miscellaneous. (Remnant tables.) \$1 to \$2 Felt Hats. 48c
48c Felt Hats, Children's. 19c
25c to 50c Fancy Feathers 3c
121/5c Handkerchiefs for 9c
\$1.50 Fancy Neckwear. 75c
\$1 Kid Gloves, Ladies' 29c

Other Lots. (Remnant tables.) \$1 Gold Rings for. 486
50c Jewelry, various. 25
25c Jewelry, various. 15c
75c to \$1.25 Manicure Articles. 38c
25c to 50c Books. 15c
25c boxes Stationery. 186

\$1.50 for \$13 Onyx Tables.

Basement floor for this "After Christmas Clearing Sale" of hurt goods. Six of these gilt tables, with Mexican Onyx tops. Choice

Only 10c, 15c and 25c for Bric-a-brac that sold up to \$3.50.

49c

19c (25c pictures.)

(59c pictures.) (69c pictures.) Reduced prices reduced-Some of these pictures originally sold at \$1 and more. Choice of proof Etchings, photo colors and platinotypes, all richly framed. Take elevator to fourth floor. Here, too, are little lots of lace curtains and tapestry portieres at dollars less than regular prices.

 50c Brussels Rugs for.
 29c

 \$1 Oak Screens, filled.
 59c

 \$3 White Enamel Beds.
 \$1.98

\$1.98 for \$4 Blankets.

The Blankets showing signs of window display-only 10 pairs -reduced to \$1.98 pair for choice. Second floor these and the fol-

Bureau Scarfs, 18x54 inches. None were less than 25c. Used for display. 12c

Battenberg Patterns Reduced. In Art Department near G street door-these 18 to 24-inch

Center Pieces at 10c; these 20x54 Scarfs at 15c; these Battenberg borders at 5c and 10c.

Toilet Needs. Near 11th street door-for these 5c

to 10c Toilet Soap at 3c and 5c for choice. And here are 10c Sponges for 5c and bottles of Florida Water and Bay Rum—for only 5c.

The Palais Royal, A. Lisner - - - - G and Eleventh Sts. *********** EDMONSTON'S-Home of the original "FOOT FORM" Boots, formerly sold by LANGLOIS.

Stock Reducing Shoe Sale Still Drawing Great Crowds:

-The extent of the price reductions show how determined we are to make the quickest possible disposal of all the winter weight

-Such values are keeping crowds in the store all day -every day.

-It's a bargain event that no wearer of good shoes can afford to ignore.

-Women's \$3 and \$3.50 winter-weight Well Shoes \$2.55

-Women's Original Philadelphia "Foot Form" Shoes, formerly sold by Langlois—\$5 and \$6 grades Box Calf and Black Russia Calf Leather-sole Shoes; also \$6 Rubber - sole and Solfl Rubber Heel Lace Style \$4.15

-All of Laird, Schober & Co.'s Turn Sole Kid Button dress and \$3.85

Ladies' Enamel Box Calf and Patent Leather Extension Sole Shoes, \$3.20 and \$5, for.

and Children's Shoes, 49C, Infants' Soft-sole Shoes, all 19C.

colors, to go for

Remnants of Men's \$4 and \$5 Shoes, in patent leather and all the other leathers, to go. \$2.65

-All Children's winterweight "Foot Form" Shoes

Edmonston's 1334 F Street. }

5-Ib. ELGIN BUTTER

Only S1.50.

Things to est continue to rise in price, but we're still selling finest Eigin Butter, \$1.50 per 5-lb. box. It's the same quality that costs more elsewhere. Write or 'phone orders. Tice Cream, \$1 gal, delivered.

Breuninger's, 720 13th St. CAFE, DAIRY AND ICE CREAM DEPOT.

"Best Goods at Lowest Prices."

MUDDY River Water.

OTOMAC water at its best is dangerous; but in its present state it is not only laden with disease germs, but thick with mud and exceedingly unpalatable. These conditions emphasize the necessity of THOROUGH FILTRATION before using

The "Crystal Fountain" Filter

is a perfect filter in every respect. Not only protects the household from all diseases due to drinking impure water, but insures an abundance of pure, clear, palatable water for drinking and culinary purposes.

\$6.50 "Crystal Fountain" Filter fitters sufficient water for drinking and cooking for a family of SIX—and filters MORE water than any other filter at its price. Larger sizes.....\$9 and \$12 Stone Filters......\$3 up. Dulin &

Martin Co. Successors to M. W. Beveridge, 1215 F St. & 1214 G St.

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